

Weather Forecast

Cloudy with high near 75. Brief showers this afternoon and night. Low 65 tonight. Tomorrow clearing and moderate. Temperatures today—High, 76, at 10 a.m.; low, 67, at 6:24 a.m. Yesterday—High, 80, at 5:40 p.m.; low, 63, at 6:38 a.m. (Full Report on Page A-2)

Late New York Markets, Page A-15.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JULY 21, 1947—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. ★★

Guide for Readers

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Booming U. S. Economy Needs Basic Support Instead of Props, Truman Report Tells Congress

President Presents Rosy Picture Except For Inflation Peril

By James Y. Newton

President Truman told Congress today that while Americans are living better than ever before, the Nation's high-flying economy still is being sustained by temporary "props" and he warned that many basic adjustments must be made to "complete the transition to a permanently stable and maximum-level peacetime economy."

The President said that "recent uncertainties arising in four fields" indicate the "inflationary factors in our economy may become stronger." He named those as the effect of the uncertain crop outlook on food prices, the effect of the coal mine wage settlement on industrial prices, the trend of housing costs and house production and the "whole matter of foreign economic policy."

By large and Mr. Truman painted an optimistic picture of the future. The home-front dangers of which he warned were more psychological than real. Along that line he again called on industry and trade to curb prices and foresaw little actual need of raising prices further.

Special Economic Report. This was contained in a special mid-year economic report to Congress. The information was supplied by the President's Council of Economic Advisers and various other Federal agencies, and was prepared by Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, and the White House staff.

In it the President pointed to the programs he laid out in his first economic report last January for Government and private enterprise. He praised labor and management for settling their differences amicably, gave praise also to some business for reducing prices voluntarily, but concluded "neither in the area of private adjustment nor congressional legislation have its (the report's) recommendations met with adequate response."

He chided Congress for passing the liberalized rent bill and for failure to act in several fields. Once again he asked for a comprehensive Government housing program, increases in social security benefits and raising of minimum wage rates by statute to at least 65 cents an hour, as ways of easing the shock of necessary economic adjustments.

Production at Record High. On the bright side, the report stated the country now is producing goods and services at an annual rate of \$225,000,000,000, a sizeable increase over last year and a record for peace or wartime.

The goal of 60,000,000 jobs was attained in June. Purchasing power has been adequate to absorb the record output of factories, mines and farms. Farm income is at record level. Business is in a strong financial position. Business investments in plants and equipment are at record levels. Labor productivity is on the increase.

Americans today live in a richer and more productive economy and are enjoying its benefits more equitably, than ever before in peacetime history, the report stated. Month by month there has been talk of recession; month by month recession has failed to materialize.

Temporary Prosperity. Then, Mr. Truman gave this warning: "The unprecedented prosperity of our Nation must not be a cause for idle self-congratulation. We must remember that full employment at a high price level is being sustained at present by the recovery demand of business and the backlog demands of consumers, by extensive use of savings and credit, and by an extraordinary excess of exports over imports."

These are temporary props to our economy, Mr. Truman said. As they weaken, we shall need to make basic readjustments to complete the transition to a permanently stable and maximum-level economy."

The readjustments, the report continued, "must be made before the lack of the production of goods and services, which revive some fears of another upswing of inflation."

The latter referred to higher food prices resulting from reports of short crops, and to predictions of higher industrial prices resulting from the new contract gains of John L. Lewis' coal miners.

"In the numerous instances where profit margins permit, or where future profits would be better protected by assuring larger volume through lower prices, business should make these adjustments now," Mr. Truman said.

The report stated that this year's farm output may still turn out to be as large as last year's. However, it warned that "unfounded fear" of food shortages resulting from uncertainty of crop outlook might lead to "speculation, hoarding and unnecessary buying."

Mine Raising Held Justified. Mr. Truman said that wage increases hereafter should be geared to productivity except in the "special circumstances" where pay has not kept abreast of the cost of living.

At least part of the injustices can be corrected, he added, by raising the 40-cent minimum provided in the Wage-Hour Act, and by increasing Social Security benefits.

The President thought the large increase in miners' wages was justified "in the light of the character" (See ECONOMIC, Page A-10.)

Two Atom Experts Taught Reds Since War, Probe Is Told

Are on Approved GI List, Witness Says

By the Associated Press
Walter S. Steele told the House Un-American Activities Committee today that Dr. Frank Oppenheimer and Dr. Lewis Balamuth, wartime experts on atomic power, have taught since at Communist schools.

Mr. Steele, who testified as chairman of the American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic and Fraternal Societies, said Dr. Oppenheimer recently instructed in "atomic energy" at the California Workers' School in San Francisco. He said Dr. Oppenheimer now is "at Minnesota."

On July 12 Dr. Oppenheimer denied as "complete fabrication" published reports that he has been a Communist Party member.

Mr. Steele said Dr. Balamuth, formerly connected with the "Manhattan District" atomic project, has been teaching the "rudiments" of atomic power at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York.

Maintain Schools in U. S. The Communists, the witness said, maintain schools in America as tools of propaganda and agitation. He said the New York and San Francisco schools are the two largest.

Mr. Steele was the first of 14 witnesses scheduled for a week's hearings on Communist activity. He testified additionally:

There are some 5,000,000 Communists or members of Communist groups in the United States. The Communists are "pushing" for creation of a major, third political party.

The Communists have established schools in Hollywood, Boston and Cleveland, in addition to those at San Francisco and New York. The San Francisco and New York schools are on the Government's approved list for GI educational benefits, as a result of State certification.

Names Instructors. Mr. Steele said that on the faculty of the Jefferson School in New York is Vladimir D. Kazakewski, whom he described as a member of the Army's special training faculty at Cornell in 1943.

On the faculty at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, is Arthur G. Steinberg, who, Mr. Steele said, is "Berger" on a roll of 140 names given the Government as linked with the Canadian spy ring.

Another instructor at Antioch, Mr. Steele said, is listed in the catalogue as Lewis Corey. Mr. Steele said he has been told the man's real name is Lewis Corey Fraini and that Fraini is a charter member of the Communist Party.

Both Mr. Steele and Chairman (See COMMUNISM, Page A-4.)

Steel Firms Planning 'Scarcity for Profit,' Reuther Tells Hearing

By the Associated Press
Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, contended today the program of steel corporations is one of "planned scarcity calculated to enhance profits and to fortify their world monopoly hold over this basic industry."

Declaring the industry is engaging in "big business featherbedding," Mr. Reuther said it "cannot or will not equip itself to produce the steel required for full employment, then the Government must be prepared to see that the steel is produced."

In a statement prepared for the Senate's Small Business subcommittee which is investigating the capacity of the industry in relation to probable future demands, the union leader said:

"We shall need 100,000,000 tons of steel for full employment in the United States in 1950. Witnesses from the steel corporations assert 80,000,000 tons will be enough for the next five or ten years."

See 14 Million Unemployed. "If their plan is carried out, it will mean 14,000,000 workers unemployed by 1950. It will mean that 2,000,000 of the 7,000,000 motor vehicles we probably shall want to buy in that year cannot be produced. It will mean that some 200,000 auto workers will be thrown out of their jobs."

Wilfred Sykes, president of the Inland Empire Corp. of Chicago, told the committee weeks ago that the probable demand in 1950 will be for 56,000,000 tons of ingots, or unfinished steel.

Mr. Reuther declared production at that level would hold the automobile industry to 3,750,000 vehicles. "Although we shall need from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000."

"The auto industry . . . is receiving a smaller proportion of the total steel output than it did in 1940," he continued. "Total shipments of sheet and strip steel to our industry have been around 35 per cent of the total shipments of these products during 1947."

Cites Large-Scale Layoffs. Citing large-scale layoffs of auto workers last month and again in July for lack of steel, Mr. Reuther said "this is not the whole story."

"Work weeks of two, three and four days have been experienced by workers in scores of plants over a period of months," he declared. "Production workers in some plants have averaged about three days work a week since Christmas."

The UAW president said another factor is that the steel industry forces the auto firms to buy cold-rolled steel at a higher price when they want hot-rolled steel, which serves their purposes.

"The auto industry is forced to pay the higher cold-rolled price on nearly 1,000,000 tons of steel a year at an advance of 26 per cent over the cost of hot-rolled steel," he said.

Indonesia Asks Aid of U. N. as Dutch Attack

President Soekarno Makes Radio Appeal; Airfields Blasted

By the Associated Press

BATAVIA, Java, July 21.—President Soekarno said by radio today the Dutch were attacking his Indonesian Republic by land, air and sea. He appealed to the world to force the United Nations Security Council to take up the case.

A Dutch communiqué said Dutch warplanes had attacked Republican airfields in Java and Sumatra because Indonesian fighter planes were ready for action.

The Dutch, declaring they would not attack either the civil population or non-military objectives, were attempting to immobilize harassing anti-aircraft guns at the fields and the Republican air force, believed to number about 40 obsolete Japanese planes, many in poor repair.

The Republican radio, over which President Soekarno appealed, said Dutch artillery had opened fire south of Bandung, 100 miles south of Batavia. The report said two Dutch planes using rockets attacked Tasik, Malaya, in West Java, and that other Dutch aircraft had strafed a Soerakarta-Smaden railway train.

"Good Offices" Offered. (The United States and Great Britain made an offer of their "good offices" to try to effect a settlement. Washington and London officials followed the explosive situation closely. The British Foreign Office expressed the keenest disappointment over the breakdown in negotiations.

(The Dutch government said it was using its armed forces reluctantly to establish conditions more favorable to the implementation of the Charter of the Indonesian Republic.)

(The Dutch foreign office, in memoranda handed to United States and British Ambassadors, said the Soekarno government was "totalitarian in inspiration," kept the people in ignorance and was lacking full support of the island people.)

Months of Wrangling. Gen. Soedirman, Indonesian commander, spoke after President Soekarno and said his side still hoped for a peaceful settlement, but that he had ordered the 200,000 nationalist army (of about 200,000 troops) to counterattack every time the Dutch struck at them.

The shooting resulted after months of wrangling in which the Dutch and natives failed to agree on methods of implementing the Charter agreement, providing for complete independence under the Netherlands crown in 1949.

"We appeal to the world to realize the full significance of these actions," the Dutch have taken," President Soekarno said. "I am convinced that justice is on our side and we are prepared to put the question before the U. N., which was formed to secure the peace of the world."

Without waiting for land, sea and air attacks, President Soekarno entreated Indonesians "from Sumatra to New Guinea" to defend the republic, which he called a "symbol of Indonesian righteousness and faith."

Premier Strike at Many Points. Premier Ali Sjarifoedin spoke earlier, asserting that what the Dutch "want is a Colonial war at the moment when Britain is giving India freedom and Burma is approaching independence."

"We asked for arbitration, but one nation (Holland) has taken up arms against us," he said.

"Police Action," Van Mook Says. Indonesian broadcasts and other sources said the finely equipped Dutch Army of about 120,000 men, using mostly motorized States lend-lease supplies and military equipment, was striking simultaneously at numerous points.

Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting Dutch governor general, called the skirmishing "police action."

Lt. Gen. Simon H. Spoor, Dutch commander, said in an order of the day that "our enemies are those elements which try to sabotage the sincere implementation of the agreements reached, to hinder the restoration of law and establishment of security for all men of good will in this country and to obstruct the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Indonesia."

The Dutch closed down the Indonesian news agency Antara and started military censorship, light now but nonetheless real.

Bandung Attacked. The Dutch communiqué, reporting the air attacks, said no military information of importance could be given, commenting:

"It is still impossible to give then answer to what the reactions will be of the populations whose fate are at stake."

An Associated Press report from Jogjakarta and Antera said today (See INDONESIA, Page A-4.)

Girl, 2, Saved From Drowning By Scout Training of Boy, 14

When 14-year-old Ashton Duffy heard a splash in the lily pond of the house next door and, seconds later, a child's screaming, he sprinted to the pool in time to save the life of a 2-year-old girl.

The girl, Nicole "Nicky" Brinker, was unconscious and only her knee protruded from the 18-inch-deep lily pond when Ashton responded to the screaming of her older brother, Walter Brinker, Jr., 4-Lt. Col. Walter Brinker and his wife, Mrs. Agnes Brinker, parents of the children, were inside their home at 2320 North Custis road, Arlington, yesterday morning when the near tragedy occurred.

Nicky and Wally were playing in the side-yard of the home recently occupied by the Brinkers after returning to this country from Germany. Nicky leaned over the edge of the pond to pick "a pretty flower" and fell in.

At first, Wally stood helplessly by the top of his lungs. Ashton, an eighth grade student at Washington-Lee High School, whisked Nicky out of the pool, turned her upside down and shook her by the legs, literally draining the water out of her unconscious form.

Then, remembering the Boy Scout training, he remembered the "head-down" position. Then, remembering the Boy Scout training, he remembered the "head-down" position. Then, remembering the Boy Scout training, he remembered the "head-down" position.



British Order Curfew For Jerusalem Jews After Day of Violence

Three Dead, 23 Wounded In Protests at Return of Refugees to France

By the Associated Press

JERUSALEM, July 21.—A dusk-to-dawn curfew was ordered today for 90,000 Jerusalem Jews, bringing to 155,000 the number of Jews under curfew restrictions here, in Haifa and in the Naftanya area.

The action followed a new outbreak of violence which left 3 dead and 23 wounded in 48 hours. The British Army was ordered to lock in the Jewish quarters here from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. daily "until further notice."

Some 50,000 Jews in Haifa already were under a similar curfew. About 15,000 at Naftanya have been under martial law for a week as a result of the kidnapping of two British Army sergeants.

Fear of repercussions for the deportation from Haifa of 4,500 or more uncensored Jewish refugees of the Exodus of 1947 was reported to be the reason for the extended curfew.

Sent Back to France. Hebrew newspapers this morning headlined in heavy black type a story that the refugees were being sent back to France, instead of being sent to Cyprus detention camps, as in previous cases.

(In London authoritative Whitehall informants said today that the Jews seized Friday were being shipped back to France in a "new and tougher" approach to the handling of such blockade runners.)

They said the Jews aboard the craft—the former American ship President Warfield—were being transported in three British deportation ships to their port of embarkation, Sete, near Marseille, and presumably would be accommodated in displaced persons' camp.)

The death toll in the last 48 hours included a British policeman ambushed in Haifa Saturday night, a British soldier blasted to death in Natanya Sunday afternoon, and a Jewish civilian fatally wounded while participating in an attack early today on the Stella Maris army signal camp near Haifa.

Division Headquarters Attacked. An official government announcement said two British soldiers and one British policeman and an Arab civilian were seriously injured during the two-day period. The announcement said the civilian was hurt just before dawn today when he accidentally stepped on a mine planted on the perimeter of a radar installation south of Haifa. Four Palestinian policemen were slightly injured by gunfire in resisting an attack on the radar station.

The outbreak of violence—climaxed by an attack on a British Army division headquarters—came within a few hours after a special United Nations investigation committee left the country.

Jerusalem Lit Up by Flares. During the night of last night's disorders Jerusalem was lit up with the glare of tracer bullets and parachute flares.

Authorities said that during one half hour period last night four British policemen, four soldiers, two Arab policemen and four civilians were wounded when two armored cars were ambushed.

Mr. Finch contended that either (See HOME RULE, Page A-5.)

Argentine Plane Crashes; 36 Reported Killed

By the Associated Press
BUENOS AIRES, July 21.—An Argentine transport plane crashed today near the El Palomar military airport and first unofficial reports said 36 persons were killed.

The air secretary promised a communiqué later in the day. An air demonstration in which 200 planes had been scheduled to fly over the capital was cancelled.

Reports from the airfield, 20 miles outside Buenos Aires, said the plane crashed in flames on striking telegraph wires shortly after its takeoff.

Several persons were reported to have escaped by leaping from the plane. Those remaining inside were burned when gasoline tanks exploded as the craft hit the earth.

A freight train loaded with drums of kerosene was passing the scene and was reported to have delayed first-aid crews.

\$1,500,000 Hesse Gems Turned Over to Customs

More than \$1,500,000 worth of recovered royal jewels and heirlooms were turned over by the Army to the Customs Bureau today in the first step of their eventual return to the German House of Hesse.

The Army, in making the transfer, announced that the jewels were of no further value in the court-martial arising out of their theft from Kronberg Castle in 1945.

Former WAC Capt. Kathleen Nash Durant is now in Federal reformatory at Alderson, W. Va., awaiting decision on her plea for a writ of habeas corpus from a sentence of five years. Her husband, Col. Jack Durant, was sentenced to 15 years.

Under customs regulations, the House of Hesse must go through the formality of proving rightful ownership before the jewels can be returned.

D. C. Citizens' Groups Urge Home Rule and Suffrage at Hearing

House Unit Hears Plea For Elected Council And City Manager

By Harold B. Rogers

Home rule with local suffrage for the District was strongly recommended today by spokesmen for the Federation of Citizens' Associations and the Federation of Civic Associations.

Both groups proposed an elected city council which would appoint a city manager to head the municipal government, but they differed on several issues, including the eligibility of voters.

The financial problems of a home rule city government became the subject of some controversy between witnesses and members of the House District Subcommittee on Home Rule and Reorganization.

Federal Loan Suggested. Wilbur S. Finch, former president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, suggested that in order to meet the city's needs for a large capital improvement program, a loan from the Federal Government might be obtained.

Representative Auchincloss, Republican, of New Jersey, subcommittee chairman, and Representative Jones, Republican, of Washington, raised a question why the District, if it were granted home rule, should not float its own bond issues, instead of borrowing from the United States.

Mr. Finch said his Federation would prefer to borrow Federal funds to help pay the cost of the proposed "improvement" program, which might nullify against the possibility of Congress granting home rule.

"We have to sell this bill of goods to Congress," Mr. Jones said, referring to the proposal for an elected city government here. "Members of the House would ask us, 'How about this?'"

Mr. Finch contended that either (See HOME RULE, Page A-5.)

Mrs. Peron Cancels Plans For Visit to England

By the Associated Press
LONDON, July 21.—A British Foreign Office spokesman told a news conference today that Mrs. Eva Peron, wife of the Argentine President, had definitely canceled her plans for a visit to England.

"The Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs," the spokesman said, "has informed the British Embassy in Buenos Aires that Senora Peron will not be visiting England during her present European tour."

In reply to questions, the spokesman said no reason were given for Mrs. Peron's decision and that he had no comment to make.

Late Bulletin

Perman Approved, 10-1

The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved the nomination of Philip B. Perlman to be Solicitor General by a 10-to-1 vote. Chairman Ferguson of the subcommittee which held prolonged hearings on the nomination cast the only dissenting vote.

House Approves Ban On Poll Tax in Federal Elections, 290 to 112

Bill Now Goes to Senate, But Action by This Congress Is Unlikely

By the Associated Press

Republican leaders called up anti-poll tax legislation suddenly in the House today and rammed it to passage, 290 to 112, over protests from Southern opponents.

The action sent the measure on to the Senate, but there is every indication it will amount only to a political gesture to those groups demanding such legislation.

Senate leaders, aiming for Congressional adjournment next week, said the House operation under the measure, if brought up, would prolong debate would certainly wreck adjournment plans.

Rankin Tries to Block It. A group of Southerners, led by Representative Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, tried to stall a house vote, but the House operated under rules making it more difficult to delay a vote there than in the Senate.

The measure would make it unlawful to bar any one from voting in an election for Federal office solely because of failure to pay a poll tax. Only seven States now have a poll tax as a ballot prerequisite. They are Virginia, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas.

The CIO, organizations of Negroes and many other groups have long urged Federal legislation against the poll tax.

Rankin Heads Opposition. Led by Representative Rankin and Pickett, Democrat, of Texas, Southern opponents asserted the legislation invades the right of States to conduct elections and thereby violates the Constitution.

Proponents said the seven Southern States that have poll taxes have used the tax to prevent large groups of citizens from voting, in violation of the Constitution.

The legislation applies to primary as well as general elections, and would affect only voting for presidential and vice presidential electors and for members of Congress. It does not apply to elections for State or local offices.

Mr. Rankin Called Corrupt. Mr. Rankin forced a roll call by insisting on the presence of a quorum when the bill was called up. Mr. Rankin's quorum call produced 368 members.

He won recognition to speak on a "point of order" by claiming that the bill violated the Constitution and cannot be considered by the House.

It took Mr. Rankin about 10 minutes to explain why he thinks the bill is unconstitutional. When he had finished, Speaker Martin overruled the point of order with the declaration: "It is not in the province of the Speaker to say what is and what is not constitutional."

Mr. Rankin tried to force another roll call by making a point of no quorum, but Speaker Martin ruled him out of order on the ground it was "a dilatory motion."

Race to Adjourn Perils Missouri Probe at Capitol

G. O. P. May Yield To Other Business; Night Sessions Due

By J. A. O'Leary

Republican efforts to get a full-scale Senate investigation of Kansas City vote fraud to the point of delaying Saturday adjournment of Congress, it was indicated reliably today.

With a long list of appropriation bills and other "must" measures remaining, it was generally conceded the Democrats could prevent a veto on the Kansas City issue if GOP leaders stick to the July 26 adjournment date.

The plan of Republican strategists appeared to be to devote today and early tonight to a final effort to obtain Senate action on the resolution of Senator Kem, Republican, of Missouri, for investigation of Attorney General Clark's handling of the Kansas City complaints.

If the investigation cannot be voted today, and there appeared little chance of a vote, Republican leaders are expected to go forward, starting tomorrow, with other urgent business.

Even at the start of today's session the Kansas City matter was sidetracked temporarily for the conference report on the Agriculture Department appropriation bill. It is unlikely that leaders will try to hold the Senate in session later than 8 o'clock tonight on the Kansas City fight, if the opposition appears determined to block it. If the investigation fails at this time, Republicans could renew their efforts when Congress returns.

President Truman's reorganization order reshuffling Government housing agencies is one of the measures that may sidetrack the Kansas City fight by tomorrow. It has a high priority under rules, since Congress has been in session for days in which to act on such orders.

The House has turned down the housing reorganization, but unless the Senate also disapproves, the plan will be carried out. Some influential Republicans favor the housing order and probably will join Democrats in trying to prevent its rejection.

Hatch Asks Return in Fall. Senator Hatch, Democrat of New Mexico, took the floor today to renew his plea to Congress to return early in the fall rather than to adjourn until January.

Senator Kem predicted Saturday that if his resolution is stated in the Senate, the House will pass a separate one, insuring continuation of the investigation. An informal checkup on the House side indicated, however, that Republican leaders there are not overenthusiastic about taking this fight off the Senate's hands in the closing hectic days of the session.

Senator Wherry of Nebraska, Republican whip, who has the task of keeping party members on hand for important votes, has served notice night sessions will be necessary this week.

Whether a quorum can be kept on the floor around the clock depends on how important a majority regards the pending issue. If a quorum drifts away the opposition can end a night session at least until a majority is routed out of bed.

Sidetracked in Full Committee. After a Senate Judiciary subcommittee had conducted preliminary hearings on the 1946 Democratic primary in Kansas City, the Democrats succeeded in having the issue sidetracked in the full Judiciary Committee.

Senator Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, joined 6 Democrats on the committee to give them a one-vote margin for indefinite postponement of the Kem resolution. Senator Kem is now seeking to disorganize the committee, which would bring the issue to the floor.

Senator McCarran of Nevada, Democratic member of the subcommittee that held preliminary hearings, has been ready for several days to take the floor in defense of Mr. Clark's handling of the matter. Senator Minority Leader Bailey of Kentucky also has indicated he will have something to say.

Mr. Clark concluded last fall no Federal violations were shown in complaints gathered by the Kansas City Star, and the matter was left to State authorities. After more than 70 indictments had been returned in the State courts, the situation again attracted national attention when a safe was blown and some of the ballots stolen.

Five Indictments Returned. The Department of Justice started a new investigation. Mr. Clark appointed a special Federal prosecutor and a Federal grand jury also has returned five indictments. The Democrats contend there is no justification for further investigation into the Attorney General's handling of the matter.

Another set of measures likely to crowd the Kansas City controversy off the stage is the big supplemental appropriation bill, carrying \$1,353,024,000 to support the bipartisan foreign policy of checking communism and aiding world recovery.

Cuba Fails to Bar Hungary From U. N. Organizations

By the Associated